THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.] SALISBURY, (N. C.) MARCH 30, 1838. [NO. XLII OF VOL. XVIII

NEW TERMS

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every TUESDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

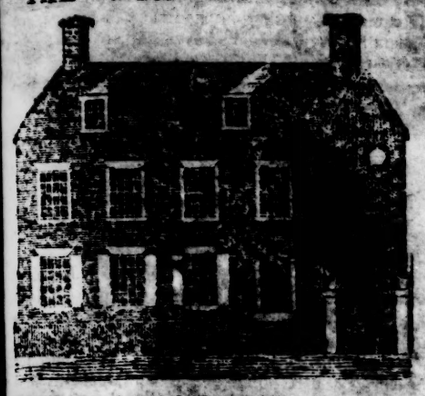
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.



THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week, but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above *two months*, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs. J. W. H.

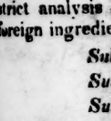
Temperance Notice.

THE Cabarrus County Temperance Society, will hold a meeting at St. Johns, or the Red Meeting House, on Good Friday, the 13th of April next. All citizens and friends are respectfully requested to attend on that occasion.

JAS. E. MORRISON, Sec.

March 23, 1838. 3t

STRAYED



FROM the Subscriber, living in Cabarrus County, 6 miles east of Concord, on Sunday the 18th instant, a grey mare, 14 hands and upwards high, 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, does not pace or rack, with a saddle mark, and a white mark on one of her fore legs just above the hoof. I procured said mare of Mr. Leonard Hielick, in Rowan county, and will give a reasonable reward to any person delivering her to me, or who will give information so that I get her again. JOHN G. HARTSELL.

March 23, 1838. 3w*P

PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held on Monday last, at which resolutions decidedly favorable to the Sub-treasury Bill were adopted. We are told that every political economist of note in the city favors the bill, and unites in the opinion that a separation of Bank and State is absolutely necessary to preserve our institutions and the currency.—*Washington Chronicle.*

POETIC RECESS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New England! dear New England!
My birth-place proud and free;
A traitor's curse be on my head,
When I am false to thee!
While rolls the bright Connecticut,
In silver to the sea—
While old Wachusett rears its head,
I will remember thee!

By every recollection dear,
By friendship's hallowed tie,
By scenes engraven on the heart,
By love that cannot die—
And by the sweet—the farewell kiss
Of dearest Rosalie,
New England—dear New England!
I will remember thee!

I may not climb thy misty hills
At purple eve or morn,
Nor bind among the laughing girls
The yellow sheaves of corn.
I may not tread the range that laugh
The thunder at the sea,
But by the bright autumnal sky,
I will remember thee!

Though in the far and sunny South,
The eyes of love may shine,
And music at the revel charm,
And beauty pour the wine,
I will not listen to the harp,
Nor join the revelry,
But in the fountain plunge my cup,
And drink a health to thee!

And when from weary wanderings,
At length I hasten back,
How blithly will I tread again
The old familiar track.
And if my Rosalie be true,
(And false she cannot be,)
New England! in thy mountain streams,
I'll drink again to thee!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The use of Lime in the cultivation of Wheat.—There is no fact connected with agriculture more incontrovertibly proved, than that the presence of lime in the soil is indispensable to the production of wheat. Dr. Mitchell, one of the ablest observers and writers this country has yet seen, appears to have been one of the first to call the attention of farmers to this fact, and attempted an explanation of the reasons which led to such a result. In the meantime, those self-taught philosophers, the Germans of Pennsylvania, had by experience discovered its value and adopted its use, in preparing their soils for the production of this staple crop, and were thus enabled to keep up the fertility of their farms, and their productiveness for wheat; while the Dutch and English farmers in the once rich vallies of New York, and on the banks of the Mohawk and Scoharie, found their farms growing worthless for wheat,—and have long been compelled nearly to abandon its cultivation. In New England the result was the same, only the exhaustion was sooner performed, as the stock of calcareous matter in the earth being much smaller, and the effect of the alkaline substances produced in clearing the land of the animal matter existing in the soil, was more quickly dissipated. Art is beginning to restore to the earth the lime which in some places was deficient by nature, or had been exhausted by injudicious farming, and fertility and the capability of raising wheat is returning to those sections, where for years the power has been unknown.

The method in which lime performs the effects which it is undeniable may be attributed to it, does not yet appear to fully understood. Were not its efficiency, as in the case of gypsum, owing to some chemical rather than mechanical cause, it would seem hardly possible that so small a quantity as is sometimes used, would produce so immediate a result, or where larger portions are applied, that the benefits should be so permanent.

Wonders from Cultivation.—There is scarcely a vegetable which we now cultivate, that can be found to grow naturally. Buffon has stated that our wheat is a factitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing naturally in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind from plants not now resembling them, even in such a degree as not to enable us to recognise their relations. The acrid and disagreeable opium graveolens, has been transferred into delicious celery; and the coleworth, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing, altogether, half an ounce, has been improved into cabbage, whose leaves weigh many pounds, or into a cauli-flower of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds which in their natural state would not have weighed as many grains. The potato, again, whose introduction has added many millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root, which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video. —*English Paper*

Cure for the wounds of Cattle.—The most aggravated wounds of domestic animals are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed in spirit of turpentine of Florence.

The parts affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in 48 hours.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

The State of Pennsylvania has disbursed for the construction of Canals and Rail-Roads, twenty-two million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. In the last year these works brought a nett revenue of near five per cent. on the cost.—*Pittsburgh Visiter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From "the Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick."

SISTER SALL'S COURTSHIP.

There goes one of them everlasting rotten poles in that bridge; they are no better than a trap for a critter's leg, said the Clockmaker. They remind me of a trap Jim Munroe put his foot in one night, that near about made one leg half a yard longer than tother. I believe I told you of him, what a desperate idle feller he was—he come from Onion county in Connecticut. Well, he was courtin sister Sall—she was a real handsum looking gall; you scarce ever seed a more out and out complete critter than she was—a fine figure head, and a beautiful model of a craft as any in the State, a real clipper, and as full of fun and frolic as a kitten. Well, he fairly turned Sall's head; the more we wanted her to give him up, the more she wouldn't, and we got plaguy uneasy about it, for his character was none of the best. He was a universal favorite with the galls, and tho' he didn't believe very pretty neither, forgetting to marry where he promised, and where he hand't ought to forget, for the matter it was, he had such an uncommon winnin way with him, he could talk them over in no time. He was dowly betrothed.

At last father said to him one evening when he came a courtin, Jim, says he, you'll never come to no good, if you act like old scratch as you do; you aint fit to come into no decent man's house, at all, and your brother would be ten times more agreeable than your company, I tell you. I won't consent to Sall's going to them everlastin husken parties and quiltin frolics along with you. No more, on no account, for you know how ——— Now don't says he, now don't Uncle Sam; say no more about that, if you know'd all you wouldn't say it was my fault; and besides, I have turned right about, I am on another tack now and the long leg, too; I am steerin on a pint bolt now. I intend to settle myself and raise a farm. Yes, yes, says father, but it won't do. I know your father, he was our sergeant, a proper clever and brave man, he was too; he was one of the heroes of our glorious revolution. I had a great respect for him, and I am sorry, for his sake, you will act as you do; but I tell you once for all, you must give up all hopes of Sall, now and for everlastin. When Sall heard this, she began to nit away like mad in a desperate hurry—she looked foolish enough, that's a fact. First she tried to bite her breath and look as if there was nothing particular in the wind, then she blushed all over like scarlet fever, but she recovered that pretty soon, and then her colour went and came, and came and went, till at last she grew as white as chalk, and down she fell slap on her seat on the floor, in a faintin fit. I see, says father, I see it now, you eternal villian, and he made a pull at the old fashioned sword, that always hung over the fire place, (we used to call it old Bunker, for his stories always begun 'when I was at Bunker's Hill,') and drawing it out he made a clip at him as wicked as if he was stabbing a rat with a hay fork; but Jim, he outs of the door like a shot and draws it too arter him, and father sends old Bunker right through the panel. I'll chop you up as fine as mince meat, you villain, says he, if ever I catch you inside my door again; mind what I tell you, *"you'll swing for it yet."* Well, he made himself considerable scarce arter that, he never set foot inside the door agin, and I thought he had giv'n up all hopes of Sall, and she of him; when one night, a most particular uncommon dark night, as I was a comin home from neighbor Dearborne's, I heard some one a talkin under Sall's window. Well, I stops and listens, and who should be near the ash saplin but Jim Munroe, a tryin to persuade Sall to run off with him to Rhode Island to be married. It was all settled, he should come with a horse and shay to the gate, and then help her out of the window, jist at nine o'clock, about the time she commonly went to bed. Then he axes her to reach down her hand for him to kiss, (for he was proper clever at soft sawder) and she stretches it down and he kisses it; and he says, I beleive I must have the whole of you out arter all, and gives her a jirk that kinder startled her; it came so sudden like it made her scream, so off he sot hot foot, and over the gate in no time.

Well, I cyphered over this all night a calculatin how I could reciprocate the trick with him, and at last I hit on a scheme. I recollected father's words at partin, *"mind what I tell you, you'll swing for it yet,"* and thinks I, friend Jim, I'll make that prophecy come true, yet, I guess. So the next night, jist at dark, I gives January Snow, the old nigger, a nidge with my elbow, and as soon as he looks up, I winks and walks out and he arter me—says I January, can you keep your tongue within your teeth, you old nigger, you? Why massa why you axe that are question? my goodness, you think old Snow he don't know that are yet; my tongue he got plenty room now, debil a tooth left, he can stretch out ever so far; like a little leg in a big bed, he lay quiet enough, massa, neber fear. Well, then, says I, bend down that are ash saplin softly, you old Snowball, and make no noise. The saplin was no sooner bent than secured to the ground by a notched peg and a noose, and a slip knot was suspended from the tree, just over the track that led from the pathway to the house. Why my dogs, massa, that's a———. Hold your mug, you old nigger, says I, or I'll send your tongue a searching arter your teeth; keep quiet and follow me in presently.

Well, jist as it struck nine o'clock, says I, Sally, hold this here hank of twine for a minute, till I wind a trifle on it off; that's a dear critter. She sot down her candle, and I put the twine on her hands, and then I begins to wind and wind away ever so slow, and drops the ball every now and then, so as to keep her down stairs. Sam, says she, I do believe you won't wind that are twine off all night, do give it to January, I wont stay no longer, I'm een most dead asleep. The old feller's arm is so plaguy onsteady, said I, it wont do; but hark, what's that, I'm sure I heard something in the ash saplin, didn't you Sall? I heerd the geese there, that's all, says she, they always come under the window at night, but she looked scared enough, and says she, I [illegible] holding out of my arms this way, and I [illegible] it any longer; and down she throwed herself on the floor. Well' says I, stop one minute, dear, till I send old January out to see if any body is there; perhaps some o' neighbor Dearborn's cattle have broke into the sarce garden. January went out, tho' Sall said it was no use, for she knew the noise of the geese, they always kept close to the house at night for fear of the varmin. Presently in runs old Snow with his hair standing upon end, and the whites of his eyes lookin as big as the rims of a soup plate; oh! massa, massa, said he, oh massa, oh Miss Sally, oh!! What on arth is the matter with you? said Sally, how you frighten me, I vow I believe you're mad—oh goodness said he, oh! massa Jim Monroe he hang himself on the ash saplin under Miss Sally's window—oh, my dogs!!! That shot was a settler, it struck poor Sall right atwixt wind and water; she gave a lurch ahead, then healed over and went right down in another faintin fit; and Juno, Below's wife carried her off and laid her down on the bed—poor thing she felt ugly enough, I do suppose.

Well, father, I thought he'd a fainted too, he was so struck up all of a heap, he was completely bung fungered; dear, dear, said he, I tho't it wouldn't come to pass so soon, but I knew it would come; I foretold it, said he, the last time I seed him; Jim says I, mind what I say, *you'll swing for it yet,* Give me the sword I wore when I was at Bunker's Hill, may be there is life yet, I'll cut him down. The lantern was soon made ready, and out we went to the ash saplin. Cut me down, Sam, that's a good fellow, said Jim, all the blood in my body has swashed into my head, and's a runnin out o' my nose, I'm een a most smothered—be quick, for heaven's sake. The Lord be praised, said father, the poor sinner is not quite dead yet. Why, as I'm alive—well if that don't beat all natur, why he has hanged himself by one leg, and's a swingin like a rabbit upside down, that's fact. Why, if he aint snared, Sam; he is properly wired I declare—I vow this is some o' your doings, Sam—well it was a clever scheme too, but a little grain too dangerous, I guess. Don't stand starin and jawin there all night, said Jim, cut me down, I tell you—or cut my throat, and be c——d to you, for I am choakin with blood. Roll over that are hogshead, old Snow, said I, till I get atop on it and cut him down; so I soon released him, but he couldn't walk a bit. His ancle was swelled and sprained like vengeance, and he swore one leg was near about six inches longer than the other. Jim Munroe, says father, little did I think I should ever see you inside my door agin, but I bid you enter now, we owe you that kindness, any how.

Well, to make a long story short, Jim was so chap fallen, and so down in the mouth, he begged for heaven's sake it might be kept a secret; he said he would run the State, if ever it got wind, he was sure he couldn't *stand* it.—It will be one while, I guess, said father, afore your are able to run or stand either; but if you will give me your hand, Jim, and promise to give over your evil ways, I will not only keep it secret, but you shall be a welcome guest at old Sam Slick's once more, for the sake of your father—he was a brave man, one of the heroes of Bunker's Hill, he was our sergeant, and———. He promised, says I, father, (for the old man had struck his right foot out, the way he always stood when he told about the old war; and as Jim couldn't stir a peg, it was a grand chance, and he was going to give him the whole revolution from General Gage up to Independence,) he promises, says I, father. Well it was all settled, and things soon grew as calm as a pan of milk two days old, and afore a year was over, Jim was as steady a goin man as Minister Joshua Hopewell, and was married to our Sall. Nothing was ever said about the snare till arter the weddin. When the minister had finished axin a blessin, father goes up to Jim and says he, Jim Munroe, my boy, givin him a rousin slap on the shoulder, that sot him a coughin for the matter of five minutes, (for he was a mortal powerful man, was father,) Jim Munroe, my boy, says he, you've got the snare round your neck, I guess now, instead of your leg.

We had a most special time of it, you may depend, all except the minister; father got him into a corner, and gave him chapter and verse of the whole war. Every now and then as I came near them, I heard Bunker's Hill, Brandywine, Clinton, Gates, and so on. It was broad day when we parted, and the last that went was poor minister. Father followed him clean down to the gate, and says he, Minister, we hadn't time this hitch, or I'd a told you about the *evakyation* of New York, but I'll tell you that the next time we meet.

A SNAKE STORY.

A curious fact in Natural History was related some time since by Dr. Anselmi, professor of Natural History at Turin. A snake called in Italy, Serpe Nerva, the Coluber Natrix of Linnæus, is well known to be extremely fond of milk and the Italian peasantry pretend that it makes its way into dairies to gratify its inclination. They even assert that it is sometimes entwined round the legs of cows, drawing milk from their teats. Of this fact Dr. Anselmi himself had an opportunity once of being an eye witness. He says:

"Walking, as usual, one morning, on the road called the Park, bordered by pastures containing a great number of sheep and horned cattle. I observed an old but vigorous cow, seperate from the others, and looking, with her head raised in the air, her ears erect, and shaking her tail. Surprised at the noise she made, I seated myself on the bank of a stream, and followed her with my eyes, wherever she went. After running for some minutes, she suddenly stopped in a sequested spot, and began to ruminate. Inquisitive to discover the cause, I went to the place. After going into a pond to brink, she came out, and waited on the brink for a black snake which crept from among the bushes and approaching her, entwined himself round her legs, and began to suck her milk. I observed this phenomenon two successive days, without informing the herdsman. The third day I informed him of it; and he told me that for some time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that he could not, without difficulty, be compelled to suffer it to suck. We took away the snake, which we killed. On the succeeding day the cow, after waiting for the suckling, ran about the meadow in such a manner that the herdsman was obliged to shut her up."

Short and Sweet.—"I can't speak in public, never done such a thing in all my life," said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth, "but if any body in the crowd will speak for me, I'll *hold his hat.*"

Two travelers being robbed in a wood and tied to trees, some distance from each other, one of them exclaimed, in despair, 'Oh, I'm undone!' 'Are you?' said the other: 'then I wish you would come and undo me.'

A Methodist preacher one day was conversing with an old lady, when he said, "No person on this earth has ever committed a crime but it was found out before they died." To which the old lady very knowingly replied: "Ah, sir, I knows better dan dat, vor I've stoled a hog 20 years ago from mine nabor, and nobody nose it yet—dare now, your argument caint doo."

Either way will do.—"Will you have me Eliza?" said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she, "but you may have me, if you will."

The papers have so long amused themselves with notices of *tall men*, that bipeds of that class are pretty much "used up." Next come the short ones. We have heard of a man so short that he could'at reach high enough to button his own jacket.

Another so short that he could'nt look over a fence, after he had climbed to the top.

Absence of Mind.—A man thinking he was at home, a few evenings since, laid down in the common, and put his boots outside the gate to be blacked in the morning.

Another person after getting home one rainy night put his umbrella in bed, and *leaned* up in the corner himself.

Another gentleman at the supper table dropping a biscuit on his pocket handkerchief, wiped his mouth with the biscuit and very deliberately went about buttering his handkerchief.

We once knew a physician who, being unwell, covered up a *pill* in the bed, and swallowed *himself!*

Another.—A drunkard being visited by a temperance agent, just as he was about to take down his morning bitters, kicked the decanter out of doors, and swallowed the agent.

A Sailor's Wedding.—A tar just returned from sea, met one of his female acquaintances. He was so overjoyed that he determined to marry her; but at the altar the parson demurred, as there was not cash enough between them to pay the fees: upon which Jack offered a few shillings, saying: "Never mind, brother, *marry us as far as it will go.*"

A Yankee Trick.—An eastern pedlar lately desired accommodation for the night at a tavern in the south part of Virginia, but from the prejudice frequently existing against this class, our host for a long time refused. At last he consented, on condition that the pedlar should play him a yankee trick before he left him. The offer was accepted. On rising in the morning, Jonathan carefully secured the coverlet of the bed, which among other articles he pressed the landlady to purchase. The low price of the coverlet operated at once on the latter, who insisted that her husband should buy it, adding that it matched her's exactly. Jonathan took his money, mounted his cart and had got fairly under way, when our host called to him that he had forgotten his yankee trick he was to play on him. O, never mind, says Jonathah, you will find it out soon enough.

Indian Anecdote.—A son of the Emerald Isle, travelling in the Cherokee country, met a native: "Good morning," said the traveller.

"*O-see-u,*" replied the Indian (meaning good morning.)

"You see me," replied the Irishman, "be Jasus, I see you too."

"*Skene-unake,*" (meaning mean white man) said the Indian, somewhat offended at the rough language of his fellow traveller.

"*Skin my neck,*" cried the Irishman in a burst of passion. "By the height of the hill of Hoath, I'll skin your neck first," and he forthwith began to pummel the unfortunate native most unmercifully.

"*Nok-wa,*" (meaning quit) yelled the Indian.

"Yes," said the Irishman, "I'll knock you till your heart's contented with the bating I'll give ye."

From the "Sketches of Western Adventurers."

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

Early in the Fall of '33, two boys by the name of Johnson, the one twelve and the other nine years of age, were playing on the banks of Shori creek, near the mouth of the Muskingum, and occasionally skipping stones into the water. At a distance they saw two men, dressed like ordinary settlers, in hats and coats, who gradually approached them, and from time to time threw stones in the water, in imitation of the children. At length when within 100 yards of the boys, they suddenly threw off masks and rushed rapidly upon them, took them prisoners. They proved to be Indians of the Delaware tribe. Taking the children into their arms they ran hastily into the woods; and after a rapid march of about six miles, they encamped for the night. Having kindled a fire, and laying their rifles and tomahawks against a tree, they lay down to rest, each with a boy in his arms. The children as may be readily supposed, were too much agita-

ted to sleep. The eldest at length began to move his limbs cautiously, and finding that the Indian who held him remained fast asleep he gradually disengaged himself from his arms, and walked to the fire, which had burnt low. He remained several minutes in suspense of what was to be done. Having stirred up the fire, and ascertained the exact position of the enemies' arms, he whispered softly to his brother to imitate his example, and if possible to extricate himself from his keeper. The little boy did as his brother directed, and both stood irresolute around the fire. At length the oldest, who was of a very resolute disposition, proposed they should kill the sleeping Indians, and return home. The eldest pointed to one of the guns, and assured his brother if he would only pull the trigger of that gun he would answer for the other Indian. The plan was agreed upon. The rifle was levelled, with the muzzle resting on a log, which was near, and having stationed his little brother at the breech with positive orders not to touch the trigger until he gave the word, he then seized the tomahawk, and advanced cautiously to the sleeper. Such was the agitation of the younger brother, that he touched trigger too soon, and the report of his gun awakened the other Indian before his brother was quite prepared. He struck the blow however with firmness, although in the hurry of the act it was done with the blunt part of the hatchet, and only stunned his antagonist. Quickly repeating the blows, however, with the edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's head, and after repeated strokes, left him lifeless on the spot.

The other, frightened at the explosion of his own gun had already taken to his scrapers and was with difficulty overtaken by his brother. They soon regained the road by which they advanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush, to mark the spot, and by daylight they regained their homes. They found their mother in an agony of grief for their loss, and ignorant whether they had been drowned or taken by the Indians. Their talk was heard with astonishment, not unmingled with incredulity, and a few of the neighbors insisted upon accompanying them to the spot where so extraordinary a rencontre had occurred. The place was soon found and the truth of the boys' story placed beyond a doubt. The tomahawked Indian lay in his blood where he fell, but the one who had been shot was not to be found. A broad trail of blood, enabled them to track his footsteps, and he was at length overtaken. His underjaw had been entirely shot away, and his hands and breast were covered with clotted blood. Though very much exhausted, he still kept his pursuers at bay, and faced them, from time to time, with an air of determined resolution. Either his gory appearance, or the apprehension that more were in the neighborhood, had such an effect upon his pursuers, that notwithstanding their numbers he was permitted to escape. Whether he survived or perished in the wilderness, could not be ascertained; but from the severity of the wound, the latter supposition is most probable.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEVER SAY TOO MUCH.

Saying too much has ever been a fault of frail man, and of lovely woman too. The evils resulting from this unconquerable propensity, are seen [illegible] to old age, from the most [illegible] novel to the throne. Life, reputation, peace and fame have often been sacrificed and blasted, by *saying too much*. The tongue is an unruly member, that no man can perfectly tame; a wild colt, that shudders at the sight of a bridle. Pythagoras tried the experiment of regulating the motion of this little member by imposing silence on his pupils for months, but the moment the injunction was dissolved, their wild and unruly tongues ran more irregular and rapid than before. We would not enjoin *silence*, but only caution our readers, *never to say too much*.

This admonition applies to hundreds, in every grade of life in society. Many public speakers are sadly prone to say too much. It is a truth worthy of notice and imitation, that Franklin, Washington, and other great men, were remarkably laconic in their public speeches, keeping close to the question under debate. They sought to *inform*, not to *dazzle* their audience. They were more anxious to despatch the business of their constituents than to outshine each other in the galaxy of eloquence. If all our public speakers would follow in the same path, they would secure the fame they so much desire, much sooner, and the people's business would be more promptly and better done, and at much less expense, than it has been for years past. The legislator, the advocate or the preacher who without circumlocution, or parades, comes to the subject matter at once; who seizes upon the strong points of argument, and presents them clearly, impartially and honestly; who says all that is proper, and *nothing* more; whose every sentence is charged with the arrows of conviction, calculated to reach the heart and inform the mind; and who leaves off when he has said just enough, will exercise an influence, and be listened to with an attention unknown to those whose aim is to show their talents by flights of outcry, plucking flowers from the regions of fancy, instead of gathering the more substantial fruits of sound logic and common sense.

But it is not from public speakers alone that mischief arises by saying *too much*. In the walks of private life there are thousands whose tongues are full of deadly poison, spitting their venom on the fairest flowers that bloom. The tongue of the liar, the slanderer and the back-biter often set families, neighborhoods, and even churches, on fire; they "being set on fire of hell." The sly whispering tongue, the mysterious tongue, the insuendo tongue, the ambiguous tongue, are all, *all* prone to say *too much*. Many a pretty well formed mouth has been disfigured by the scolding tongue. The malicious and revengeful tongue is ever charged with the poison of asps, and delights in human misery, as much as Nero did in purple gore. The envious tongue calls to its aid all the other strange tongues, and another such a crew as desperadoes, with countenances distorted and eyes flaoting fire, could not be mustered by ransacking Pandemonium from stem to stern. Pandora could not produce the like for the quint-essence of her celebrated box.

There are other tongues, innocent in their designs, that run at random. The young man whose stock of knowledge is small, who talks more than he listens, says *too much*. The man who engrosses all the conversation in company, in order to show off his learning, or that he is gifted in gab, says *too much*. The pronoun *I*, in relating wonders and hair-breadth escapes, is often used too much. Those who relate anecdotes in long metre, making the preface longer than the book, tire their readers by saying too much. Some persons, when they are entrusted with a secret, always get some half dozen or more to aid in keeping it, and thus that they say *too much*. There are persons who, if they know a spice of their neighbor, instead of going to him for the purpose of effecting a reformation, proclaim it upon the house top, and thus violate justice and charity by saying *too much*.—In parties, in mixed companies, and in our convivial or passionate moments, we are too prone to say *too much*.

Let all strive to lessen this evil by commencing at the fountain head; correct the heart and keep it purified with the elements of charity and wisdom. Put the bridle upon the tongue, subject it to the curb of caution the bit of discretion and the reins of reason. Instead of applying whip and spur to this high spirited little animal, endeavor to subdue its wild propensities by a uniform course of mildness and consistency ever remembering not to say too much.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

Incident in the Battle of Chippeway.—While General Scott was in town, yesterday, several of our citizens called to pay their respects to him; among others Mr. H. one of our most estimable citizens, who had known General Scott in the war of 1812. General Scott, in introducing Mr. H. to his aids, referred to an incident in the Battle of Chippeway. In the engagement of the 5th of July, 1814, General Scott said he saw three drummer boys who were near the troops and exposed to the fire of the enemy. He directed them to go back where they would be out of danger.—The boys retired; two of their drums had been spoiled by shot; and the three boys were disputing about the possession of the third drum which was whole, when two of them were killed by a cannon ball which took off the heads of both.—General Scott said that one of the most affecting sights he ever beheld, was the surviving boy gazing at the bodies of his two companions; it was a spectacle which made him weep. The boys were all about 15 years of age. The survivor was (we presume there is no indelicacy in mentioning the name,) Mr. Jarvis F. Hanks, of this city, who in reference to this incident, may say with the Roman poet, or in a more devout sense,

'Sic me servavit Apollo—'

General Intelligence.

Jamaica Apprentice System.—The workings of this system does not seem to answer the expectations of its projectors. The present effects, at least, of the free labor scheme, is not at all flattering to the future prospects of Jamaica. The blacks being emancipated from the yoke of bondage, scorn to submit to the wholesome restraints of law.—Like every people who have not been trained up to the enjoyment of liberty, they abuse its privileges and run into the wildest excesses of licentiousness and atrocity. What a lamentable ignorance of human nature, do the abettors of such fanatical notions betray! The history of man has demonstrated, that free institutions can only stand upon a basis of intelligence and virtue. It would require centuries of discipline and education, to qualify a race degraded as is the Ethiopean, to enter upon the elevated career of freemen.—Even then, the Guardianship of some superior power, would be necessary to keep them in that erect position for which providence seems never to have designed them. "A servant of servants shalt thou be," is the curse stamped upon their visages, as legibly as the mark graven upon Cain's forehead; and vain will be the efforts of agitators and humanity-mongers to avert the doom.

Of the conduct of the blacks, under the new state of things, the following extracts from a Jamaica Gazette, will furnish our readers with correct ideas:

"The apprentices," says the Kinston Chronicle, "are treated by the special magistrates and their subordinates, as spoiled children. They are petted, humored, encouraged in idleness and waste of time, and taught to expect indulgences which their masters cannot afford to give them gratis—and when denied these indulgences, they are encouraged in the belief that they are ill-treated and imposed upon. Their children are idle and profligate, acquiring no one good habit whatever, disdaining all agricultural labor; and again encouraged in such feelings, we suppose, by command, or on account of instruction."

This, no doubt, presents a true but faint picture of the inconveniences and abuses to which the miserable failure of this experiment has opened the door; and may be regarded as the advance guard of a host of evils which, in the shape of revolts, insurrections, murders and massacres, will hereafter be introduced, and spread havoc over that beautiful island. The symptoms of these intestine commotions already begin to manifest themselves. The Jamaica Gazettes are filled with accounts of the atrocious deeds and horrible outrages, of which the petted and pampered apprentices are guilty.

On this subject the following remarks are made by one of the leading journals on the Island—"That idleness is the root of all evil," made manifest in every court, by the fearful increase of crime. In days when masters had the power of stimulating their laborers to industry and good order, the black catalogue of iniquity which now stains the quarterly calendar, was seldom to be seen. For be it remembered, it is not trivial offences subject merely to domestic punishment, but heinous crimes which are brought under the cognizance of the court—crimes which were always visited by capital punishment, such as "murder, burglary, cattle-stealing, rape."

After this specimen of the effects of abolition, who would for a moment tolerate the spread of such flagitious doctrines through our own happy land. Let the examples of Jamaica and St. Domingo, where this wretched experiment has worked on a miniature scale, but sufficiently extensive to develope awful realities, be contemplated by men of sense and intelligence as a warning by which they may profit. Fanatics and hypocrites may discard the evidence of facts and turn a deaf ear to the dictates of reason, but to the honest, judicious thinking portion of the community, sufficient proof has been furnished in the condition of these two islands, of the absurdity and folly of putting into practice the pernicious principles of the enthusiasties and fanatics at the North. The experiment has been tried again and again, and a succession of disgraceful and ruinous failures has demonstrated the impolicy and impracticability of the scheme.

From the Richmond Whig.

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

A difficulty seems to be brewing between Arkansas and Texas about their boundary. Texas has laid claim to Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, and established land offices there.—A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texian Congress, and have organized counties, and elected Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners, &c. They refuse to pay taxes to or to recognise the jurisdiction of Arkansas.

The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county, where the greatest disaffection exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot faithfully be executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county possessed of more patriotism. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure, if possible, an early and definite adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes that a portion of Miller county may, on a settlement, fall to Texas; but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will never peaceably surrender its claims until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal.

The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.

The following letter is from the Arkansas Sheriff of Miller to the Governor:

Jonesboro' Feb. 3d, 1838.

To His Ex. James S. Conway, Gov. &c.

Dear Sir: It is with some degree of unpleasant feelings that I have again to inform you of the distracted situation of our country. We now have the Texas law in full force. The last Texian Congress has organized two counties that includes a part of Lafayette county and the whole of Miller, and have elected court officers—that is, clerks, sheriffs and coroners, and last Monday held their courts. The Texas Congress has also established a land office in both counties which are to go into operation on the first of this month, and a large majority of the citizens of the county evince a determination to carry the law into effect, though there are some who are opposed to it. I have tried in vain to enforce the laws of Arkansas, but have partially failed. The taxes of this county for the last year are not near all collected, and it is now out of my power to do it without your assistance. I yesterday had to take a negro of Robert Hamilton's to make the money for his taxes, and had to summon a guard to keep Mr. Young, Hamilton's overseer, from taking the negro from me by force. Report says, that Mr. Mays is determined to arm his negroes to resist the laws of Arkansas. Report says, also, that Daniel Bell is determined to arm his negroes for the same purpose. Mays has refused to pay his tax to Arkansas, and says that he will fight till he dies before he will comply with the laws of Arkansas. Richard Peters and others have positively refused to comply with the law in any way. Robert Hamilton it appears, from his great wealth and conduct here, that he wants to rule the whole world, and he has caused the most of the fuss here.

There has been members to the Texian Congress regularly elected here since the Declaration of Independence, and they have misrepresented our situation. The names of the gentlemen who are members of the Texian Congress from this county, are Richard Ellis, Senator; Collin McKinney, Col. Tarents and Daniel Rowlett, Representatives. Col. Tarents is county Judge of this county for Texas, and Mr. Young, Sheriff; Dr. Wright, Clerk; Mansel W. Matthews, James Latimer and Mr. Lane, are land commissioners; Jefferson Milom, surveyor, and Benj. Gooch, clerk of the land office of Red River county, (which includes this place.)

There is another county laid off above Bodark, called Fanning. The names of the officers of which county I am not able to give.

Dear sir, if it is not in your power to arrest these Texian officers and those who are determined to resist the laws of Arkansas, with the Marshal of your State, you may consider my office vacated, and appoint some other person in my stead, for it is out of my power to do any thing in this situation.

* * * * * *

If you send the Marshal here, I think you had better procure a guard in some other part of the State, although there are but few persons in this neighborhood but who are willing to comply with the laws of Arkansas.

With respect, &c.

(Signed) E. FRAZIER, *Sheriff of Miller County.*

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A Scene in Wisconsin.—In the Legislature of this territory, while a Mr. Quigley was addressing the house, a Mr. Starr in the lobby cried out, "That's a damned lie." Mr. Q. called on the House to protect him and to bring Mr. Starr to the bar of the House. They refused by a large majority, by the next morning Mr. Quigley, after a handsome address, resigned his seat, whereupon the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this house regret that any circumstance should have occurred on the floor of this House to have occasioned the resignation of Patrick Quigley, Esq., one of its most useful members, was honest and independent, and that by his resignation, the people have lost a sagacious, industrious, and faithful public agent.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were invited by a Committee of the House of Representatives to attend the Funeral of Mr. Cilley. The Court having conferred together on the subject, "after mature and solemn deliberation," adopted the following Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Justices of the Supreme Court entertain a high respect for the character of the deceased, sincerely deplore his untimely death, and sympathize with his bereaved family in the heavy affliction which has fallen upon them.

Resolved, That with every desire to manifest their respect for the House of Representatives, and the Committee of the House, by whom they have been invited, and for the memory of the lamented deceased, the Justices of the Supreme Court cannot, consistently, with the duties they owe to the public, attend in their official characters, the funeral of one who has fallen in a duel.

Large Capital.—The amount of specie in the Middlesex bank, as returned by its officers, was *one dollar and ninety-seven cents.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the [illegible]

The foreign news by the late arrivals is of very little importance. In England, the Canada affair is the [illegible] topic. The terms in which it is discussed by the London press [illegible] connect the measures of the [illegible] States, in relation to the co[illegible] precipitate. The Morning [illegible]

[illegible] ey, one of the [illegible] ministers, has [illegible] sentative body. The [illegible] habits, as did all his [illegible] anxiety to prevent a [illegible] almost inexpressible from [illegible] would be likely to em[illegible] between the two countr[illegible] this purpose he has al[illegible] portion of the militia to be post[illegible] the frontier. It is unfortunate that the laws of the United States do not invest the Executive with sufficient authority to protect the frontier Indians, and to have thus prevented the occurrence which has given rise to this temporary excitement.

"The spirit already manifested by the American Government in its correspondence with Mr. Fox, convinces us that there exists the most friendly disposition towards this country. The last despatches received from that gentleman are such as inspire the fullest confidence in the intentions of the American Government. We are sure they will enforce obedience to their own Constitution, which wisely ordains that 'no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such eminent danger as will not admit of delay.' Now certainly the American States have been in no danger of invasion from Canada. The disposition of our Government has been sufficiently manifested in its friendly and successful interference to settle the misunderstanding with France. Nor have we only reason to complain of the manner in which our mediation has been hitherto rewarded. The American people as well as the American Government are, we believe, too sensible of the advantage they derived from our interference to risk the good understanding which prevails between the two countries in so unworthy and so hopeless a cause as the Canada rebellion. We cannot conclude these observations without protesting against some very indiscreet reflections on Republicanism attributed to Sir F. Head, in an abstract of his speech to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, which will be found among our extracts. We would fain believe that the abstract has not been accurately made; for though an Englishman may be proud of the monarchial institutions of his own country, prudence ought to prevent him from taunting his neighbors with the defectiveness of theirs, and more especially when these neighbors are Republicans, and peculiarly sensitive to strictures on the advantages of Republican Government. This is not a time to add wantonly to the causes of irritation."—*Chronicle.*

The London Courier says:

"The accounts from Washington are highly satisfactory, and justify the confidence we have all along entertained, that the good sense of the public men in America will not allow the reckless conduct of a few desperate adventurers to lead to any rupture of an amity which it is the mutual interest of both countries to cultivate. The Hon. Mr. M'Lean, who has been sent by Sir F. B. Head with despatches to Washington, had returned to New York, and proceeded to Canada. He expressed himself quite satisfied with the result of his mission."

The newly appointed Governor of Canada, Lord Durham, who comes with almost dictatorial powers to put an end to the dissension, is a *Liberal* in the broadest sense. He is classed with the Radical party in England. In the debates in Parliament, we perceive that some of the most distinguished opponents of the Ministry hail the appointment of Lord Durham as the best that could have been made.

Money is cheap in England, and, as a consequence, exchange falling with us.

New Steam Route to India.—English enterprise is determined to take the sceptre of sea steaming out of the hands of Fulton's countrymen.—Some London gentlemen, with Captain Ross, the daring navigator, propose to go the full voyage to India by steam, around the Cape of Good Hope, with ships of 1200 tons, which will carry 600 tons of merchandise, to arrive in 52 days, making one stop only. Collier's new engine, experimented upon successfully by Captain Ross, is said to be used. When will steam wonders cease?

A splendid meteor was lately seen over the village of Macao, Brazil. It was of such immense size and brilliancy as to be seen at a distance of 60 leagues. Its explosion resembled thunder.—The fragments spread over a distance of 10 leagues, some of them weighed 80 pounds, and fell with such violence as to kill several cattle.

The average value of the total amount of grain raised in Great Britain and Ireland is £134,000,000, or about $594,000,000, viz: of wheat, £50,000,000, barley, £18,000,000, and of oats, £66,000,000.

The value of potatoes is stated to be upwards of £20,000,000, or about $80,000,000.

The annual quantity of sheep's wool, long and short, is estimated at 246,700,000 lbs. and its value at 13,979,176*l*, or about $65,068,000.

The Governor of Jamaica has officially declared, that under the apprenticeship system, "The negroes in some respects are now in a worse condition than they were in slavery."

Steam Navigation to New York.—There is now fitting out in the port of London a steamer which is intended to make the first experimental trip to New York. She is named Columbus. She will be propelled by Mr. Howard's patent vapor engines, and can carry fifty days' fuel at the same immersion as a steam vessel on the common plan of equal power and tonnage can carry twelve days' fuel. She will sail from the Thames for the Mersey as soon as the former river shall be free from ice, and will leave Liverpool shortly afterwards for New York.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM ROBBERS.

The intelligence from our missionaries in the East by the last arrival, is in many respects painful and afflictive. It is such, however, as we ought at all times to be prepared to receive. The prosperity of the several missions has been quite beyond what we could reasonably have expected, and [illegible] tempted to form a [illegible] Ava, and days, a [illegible] of about two [illegible] and within [illegible] converts from Ava. [illegible] at the same time [illegible] about him and his [illegible] made a prisoner of him and [illegible]

Mr. Kincaid soon found [illegible] ever, from this bandit, but [illegible] mediately into the hands of another, [illegible] ed him with greater cruelty. [illegible] his possession to satiate their [illegible] rated upon putting him to death, but [illegible] is certain, a part maintaining that [illegible] politic to execute him. Meanwhile [illegible] a merciful Providence, escaped from [illegible] bloody hands, having been stripped of his clothing almost to the last vestige. He fled to the mountains and reached Ava after [illegible] days. The native Christians all escaped from the robbers, but did not reach Ava until the end of six weeks. They were filled with astonishment at seeing their spiritual teacher, supposing he had been murdered, and especially that he reached Ava after so short a period.—*Christian Watchman.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, March 19, 1838.

In Senate.

Memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the present laws of the United States for the subject of the slave trade will prohibit the slave trade carried on between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the Republic of Texas, whether by land or by sea; and whether it would be lawful in vessels owned by citizens of that Republic, and not lawful in vessels owned by citizens of this, or lawful in both, and by citizens of both countries; and also whether a slave carried from the United States into a foreign country, and brought back or returning into the United States, is considered a free person, or is liable to be sent back, if demanded, as a slave, into that country from which he or she in part came; and also whether any additional legislation by Congress is necessary on any of these subjects.

The consideration of the Independent Treasury Bill was resumed; when Mr. Benton continued his remarks, and addressed the Senate until 4 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications. This being petition day, the States were then called in their order, and a large number were presented.

On motion of Mr. Conner,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting an Arsenal in Lincoln county, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light boat off Bluff Point, in Albemarle Sound.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benfits of the pension law of June, 1832, to such persons as performed the requisite service in the capacity of mechanics or wagoners, when put to such service by the officers in command.

Tuesday, March 20.

In Senate.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Morris yesterday, relative to the transfer of slaves from the United States to Texas, came up for consideration.

Mr. Walker moved to lay it on the table; when Mr. Morris calling for the yeas and nays, they were ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Southard, Spence, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Walker, White, Wright, and Young—32.

Nays—Messrs. Lyon, McKean, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Swift, and Williams—9.

Mr. Southard spoke at length in opposition to the Independent Treasury Bill.

House of Representatives.

Reports from Standing Committees were called for and submitted.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Civil List Bill,

Wednesday, March 21.

In Senate.

The consideration of the Independent Treasury was resumed, and Mr. Southard concluded his speech in opposition to the bill.

The question was then taken on Mr. Rives' substitute, which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, and White—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young—30.

House of Representatives.

Two petitions were presented praying the passage of a law to prevent duelling.

Reports from the Committees were called for.

...Bill.

...of Virginia ...law of last ...day, the following ...

Resolved, That a committee of —— members be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of [illegible] to the Constitution of this State, [illegible] several [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] of the several [illegible] Banks, or [illegible]

...Saturday, March 22.

The consideration of the Independent Treasury Bill was continued, and [illegible] between Messrs. Calhoun and Wetmore.

House of Representatives.

Numerous petitions [illegible] the subject of the late duel [illegible] Select Committee.

Reports [illegible] were called for.

The House [illegible] the Civil List Bill.

...Friday, March 23.

In Senate.

Mr. Wetmore [illegible] in favor of the Independent Treasury Bill.

House of Representatives.

Numerous petitions, in relation to the late duel, were presented, and referred to the Select Committee.

Reports from Standing Committees were called for.

Several Executive communications were laid before the House by the Speaker.

The consideration of the Civil List Bill was then resumed.

20 DOLLARS REWARD,

For a Negro Boy named Almstead.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named ALMSTEAD. He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him [illegible] the 1st of November.—He the [illegible] runaway again, and pursued the same route, and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised.—When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina wagoner by the name of Wm. Browney, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed, and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South-Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again. JOHN RIVES.

March 30, 1838. 6w

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber still continues to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT at the Old Stand, near the Post Office, opposite to, and but a short distance from the Court House Square. It is conveniently situated for those who may visit this place to attend the Courts, or on other business; and although in the business part of the town, is sufficiently retired, and exempt from noise. Several rooms, each with a fire place, and a number of Stables, have recently been added to his Establishment; proportionably increasing his means of accommodating his friends, and others who may call on him. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. L. BINGHAM.

March 30, 1838. 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the community at large, that some time in the spring of 1835, in March or April, I purchased a negro girl from Margaret Penny, of Rowan Co. for the sum of $100 to her in hand paid, on condition that the negro was to remain with her during her life, and then to be mine. The bill of sale was executed to me for the above mentioned sum, and I forwarn all persons not to trade for said girl or remove her, as I am the proper owner, and I authorize Mr. Noah Partee, of Rowan, and Francis L. Penny to be my lawful agents, to act for me, to see that said negro is not carried away. A. B. DONALDSON.

Franklin, Macon Co., N. C. March 19, 1838. tf

...Independent ...rate of $50 ...

NORTH CAR...

...State possess...

...

...

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Merchant Tailor.

BENJAMIN FRALEY

HAS now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors for winter, together with a good and large assortment of Stocks and Collars, Bosoms, and every other article usually kept by Merchant Tailors. These goods have been selected by him in person, and can be confidently recommended to the public as cheap and good. Having worked at the Tailoring Business for twenty years, he hopes that he shall not be considered as presumptious in calling himself a judge of clothes. He has also just received

THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

FASHIONS,

and they will be made up in a superior style of fashion and warranted to fit well.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

All of which will be sold very low for cash or on a credit to punctual dealers. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. Orders for work from a distance will be punctually attended to,

The public are invited to call and examine prices for themselves. He still continues at his former stand, south of the Courthouse, in the large brick building.

Salisbury, N. C. tf

P. S. As he is an Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of Philadelphia and New York, he would be happy to instruct any who may wish to learn the art of cutting garments. He also continues to distribute the Fashions.

☞ Letters for Fashions must be *post paid*.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same. R. W. LONG.

Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, November 29, 1837. } tf

☞ Look at This! ☜

E. R. BIRCKHEAD,

BEGS leave, respectfully, to inform his friends, the citizens of adjacent Counties, and the public generally, that he is yet carrying on the

Tinware Manufacturing Business,

at his *old stand in Salisbury*, where he is prepared to execute, at shortest notice, all varieties of work in his line. Orders from a distance and repairing, shall receive immediate attention. ☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange.

Mr. BIRCKHEAD, takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by punctual attention to business, to merit its continuance.

Wanted,

A young man, fifteen or sixteen years of age—*active and ingenious*—as an Apprentice to the Tinning Business: One from the country would be preferred. E. R. B.

Rowan, March 2, 1838. tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE now a first rate large new Flat; fully sufficient to carry any wagon and team across the river with safety, and as the Ferryman lives directly on the bank of the River at the Ferry, there will not be any time lost by waiting on the Ferryman. It is one of the oldest Ferrys on the River in this part of the country, and is extensively known by the name of

HOUSTON'S FERRY,

and has been on Record for the last *forty years*. It is about one fourth mile above the Island Ford, on the Catawba River, in Lincoln county, N. C. The rates of Ferriage are as follows:

Footman, . . .	6¼ cents.
Man and horse, . .	12½ do.
One-horse Carriage, .	25 do.
Two " " . .	25 do.
Three " " . .	37½ do.
Four-horse team and wagon,	75 do.
Six " " "	$1 00

Due attention and my thanks will be given to all who may call on me. FREDERICK MOCK.

Lincoln, March 2, 1838. 6t

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are now in full operation. They leave Fayetteville, on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's in Moore county.—Fare, **$8 50 cents.** These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbury to Morganton. This rout affords great facilities for merchants in the interior to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, &c., &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north and south.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.

—AGENTS:—

J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel), Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Carthage,
T. A. HAGUE, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Morganton.

January 24, 1838. (feb. 2) 3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber lost a note of hand bearing date about the 8th of January 1838 payable six months after date, drawn by Daniel N. Albernathy, with Robert Abernathy security, payable to Alfred D. Carr.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said note from the finder.

DANIEL N. ABERNATHY.

Feb. 9, 1838. 6t

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for a number of years—upwards of [illegible] in forming a Composition by which [illegible] either water or horse power, can be run [illegible] ease, and almost entirely free from heat or steam. By this method, the trouble of boiling and washing, as well as making [illegible] Persons would do well to be aware of [illegible]positions, as I will send written instructions [illegible] of the person who do business for me [illegible] who will find not to be gaining, though [illegible] free to exhibit my hand-bills.

Marc[illegible], 1838. 3t

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber on the 13th March, inst., an Apprentice boy to the Blacksmithing Business, by the name of JOSEPH CHAMBERS. He is about 16 or 17 years of age, and had on when he left, a seal skin cap. Now I will give *one cent and a rusty nail* to any person who will apprehend and deliver said boy to me, but I can't say my thanks besides. I forewarn all persons from harboring or having any thing to do with said Joseph Chambers. T. SAWYERS.

March 16, 1838. 3t

ELOPED

FROM the Subscribers on the 12th inst., an indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of *Robt. C. West*, about 19 years of age; he wore off a blue cloth coat, checked satinett pantaloons, and a low crowned black furred hat. I will give four and a half cents for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me, but will not thank his apprehenders for their trouble and kindness. I forwarn all persons from harboring, employing, or having any thing to do with said West, and am determined to put the law in force against any such person or persons.

THOS. S. HENDERSON.

Concord, N. C. March 16, 1838.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

BARNVELT,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Lincoln county, 8 miles South of Beattie's Ford, two thirds of his time; the other part at the stable of [illegible] in [illegible] county, and will be let to mares at $15 the Season, $10 the Single Leap, to be paid as soon as the Mare is covered, with the privilege of turning to the Season, and $25 the Insurance; the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in Foal, or the property changed.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Barnvelt is a beautiful bay, just in his seventh year, near sixteen hands high of perfect symetry; in a word, he is, as to form, inferior to no horse in the State.—Barnvelt was bred by the late Hon. Jno. Randolph, of Roanoke, Charlotte co., Virginia; foaled in the Fall of 1831; got by Gracchus, his dam Roanoke, by Balls Florizel, grandam Cornelia, by Chanticleer, great grandam Vanity, by Meades old Celer, Moratur, by old Mark-Anthony, imported horse Jolly Roger, imported horse Silver-Eye.

For confirmation of the above, reference can be made to Skinner's Turf Register, for the Pedigrees and performances of those race horses, of which Barnvelt is a descendant.

D. N. ABERNATHY.

Lincoln, March 8, 1838. 19t

NEW FASHIONS
FOR THE WINTER OF 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anderson E. Foster, deceased, by *note* or *account*, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same on or before the week of Davie County Court, in February next, that suit will be brought upon all dues without distinction.

BURTON CRAIGE, } Ex'rs.
ROBT N. CRAIGE. }

Rowan Co., Dec. 22, tf

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35, Nassau Street, New-York.

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for the country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1838. (feb. 2) 11w

MILITARY NOTICE.

Attention Officers of the 64th REGIMENT!

PARADE at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 2nd of June next, at 11 o'clock *precisely*, armed and equipped with muskets, for Drill and Court Martial. Captains will then make returns.

R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.

Salisbury, March 23, 1838. tp

[illegible]

[illegible] the public that the [illegible] of years' [illegible] in curing [illegible] Arrangements [illegible] all the principal cities and towns of [illegible] so as to place it within the reach of [illegible] ing, and likely to suffer, with the most distressing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) [illegible] ding to directions given on [illegible] failed to afford immediate [illegible] It also arrests the decay in defective [illegible] lieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, [illegible] cent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1838.—ly

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle*.

MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or
MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 9, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and drop[illegible] off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

DEER IN DEMAND.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, is desirous of purchasing from 25 to 30 *Tame Deer*, "for which the highest market price will be given," if application be made soon. Address T. Forkner at this office.

February 23, 1838, tf

[illegible]

[illegible] STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,

[illegible] in the above [illegible] Deer-stone and Tomb-[illegible] executed in a very rare style. His grit [illegible] in the above [illegible] will do well to call on the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

[illegible] November [illegible] tf

[illegible] We HUMPHREY.

[illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Corn, [illegible] Oats, [illegible] Coffee. [illegible] numbered. [illegible] Scotch [illegible] toast, [illegible] Boxes Candles. [illegible] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1838.

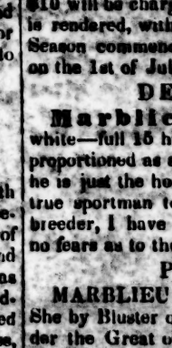
Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Polk, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

MRS. E. CARTER,



Milliner and Mantua Maker, a few doors North of the Courthouse and Mansion Hotel, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has just received the latest [illegible] Spring and [illegible]

[illegible] MILLINER OF 1838,

[illegible] is now well prepared to execute every [illegible] in the above business, in the most fashionable [illegible] and durable style. All kinds of [illegible] such as coloring, bleaching and altering [illegible] Bonnets made *new* and *tidy*—done [illegible] in a superior manner.—Orders [illegible] shall receive attention, and no pains [illegible] in packing and forwarding work [illegible] abroad.

[illegible] March 9, 1838. 5t

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL [illegible] indebted to the Estate of James [illegible], by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment immediately. A failure on the part of any one indebted, to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with the Sheriff or Constable. The Estate *must be settled*.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } Ad'rs.
R. N. CRAIGE. }

Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1838.

MARBLIEU,

BRED by the late Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, will stand the present season in Statesville, at $20 the Season, and $30 the insurance—the money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with:—for a Single leap, $10 will be charged, payable as soon as the service is rendered, with fifty cents to the groom. The Season commenced the 15th instant, and will end on the 1st of July next.

DESCRIPTION.

Marblieu is a rich brown, without any white—full 15 hands 3 inches high, and as finely proportioned as any horse in America.—In short, he is just the horse to make glad the heart of the true sportman to look upon. To the gentleman breeder, I have but to say—see him, and I have no fears as to the balance.

PEDIGREE.

MARBLIEU was got by Tonson out of Jet—She by Bluster out of Slatira—Slatira by Alexander the Great out of Rose by Sweetbriar—Rose out of Marlington by Snap—she out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian,—(*See Turf Register, Vol. V. page* 488.) Bluster was by Orlando, the son of Whiskey, out of a High-flyer mare, sister to Escape by Pegasus, his dam by Squirrel—Pegasus by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus mare sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando was out of Amelia by High-flyer, her dam Miss Tims sister to Maiden by Matchem—Saltrum a son of Eclipse out of a Calash mare by Herod, her dam Theresa by Matchem, Regulus by Godolphin Arabian. (*See Turf Register, Vol. II. page* 51.)

RICHARD V. MICHAUX.

March 23, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been requested by Mr. Michaux to examine the Turf Register on the subject of these Pedigrees, I did so in company with him, and find the above statement [illegible] accurate.

H. C. JONES.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED NEATLY AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1838. 3m

NEW [illegible],
JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has [illegible] provided from Philadelphia with a very

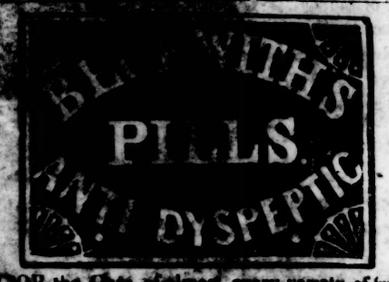
Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large [illegible] of

Superior [illegible] and KNIVES.

He can [illegible] assortment is superior to any in the [illegible] State.—Call and see.

☞ [illegible] repaired as usual, and warranted. tf



FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many other incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Wholesale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to compel those persons composing the Fire Company in the Town of Salisbury to perform military duty as the regularly enrolled militia.

February 23, 1838. tml.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....March 30, 1838.

	cents		cents
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,	.55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	a 7½
peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	.25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Pork,	.600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	162½
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	.10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	.525 a 750	Wheat, (bushel)	.100 a 110
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	.45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 8 a 10.		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....March 21, 1838.

Bacon,	9½ a	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 48
apple,	75 a 80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 6
Beeswax,	23	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	7 a 8½	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	.55 a 60	Salt,	a 100
Flaxseed,	115	Wheat, new,	.100 a 110
Flour,	.700 a 825	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Feathers,	45	Wool,	20 a 2[illegible]